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NIPPON-INDIAN UNITS SWEEPING FORWARD IN KALADAN SECTOR

Japanese Advancing Toward Langley Menacing Vital Enemy Base in Bengal Bay

By N. ONUMA and R. ENDO
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE KALADAN FRONT, April 23.—Powerful Units of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces are continuing their sweeping advance following the routed enemy troops after having occupied Paletwa, the enemy advance base in Kaladan, on April 20, thus heralding the commencement of the southeastern Indian offensive operation.

With the fall of Paletwa into Japanese hands, the encirclement ring around Imphal has now been completed.

In parallel with the development of the break-through operation in the central Burma-India border area, the war situation in the southern Indo-Burma border area speeded up greatly the Japanese assault toward eastern India after crushing the enemy scheme of counter-attacking Akyab by sending the West African army to the flank of the Japanese in the Arakan area early in February.

During the past two months, the enemy, in a desperate attempt to retake Akyab, mobilized four divisions, including the fifth, seventh and 26th Divisions of the British-Indian army, together with the 81st Division of the West African army, from the three directions of Maungdaw, Buthidaung and the Kaladan Valley.

In face of the gallant action launched by the Japanese early in February, the enemy troops of the Seventh Division were annihilated while the reinforced 28th Division of the Anglo-Indian army was also defeated by the vigorous Japanese attack.

Enemy Retreats South

With the attempt of breaking through Maungdaw having failed, the enemy troops surged back in a southerly direction along the Kaladan valley and, at the end of February, merely advanced to a point in front of Myohon, 90 kilometers from Paletwa. It was on March 1 that the enemy were crippled by our forestalling operation launched at Shuyebie, 12 kilometers northeast of Kyakuto.

After abandoning Kaladan and Mizawwa, the enemy were only able to continue their retreat continuously and finally lost their vital base at Paletwa on April 20.

Consequently, the defense of the southeastern part of India is now greatly menaced. As Paletwa fell into Japanese hands, the advance route toward Langley on the Silchar-Chittagong Road is now opened.

Meanwhile, the rear of the enemy troops of two divisions in the Arakan area has also been threatened. In conjunction with the movement of the Japanese Units, now advancing toward Langley from the Chin Hills area, the enemy base of X X, the vital base in the Bay of Bengal, is now being greatly menaced.

Sengumai Battle Rages
By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, April 24.—Fiercely assaulting Sengumai, strategic point on the Kohima Road, Japanese Forces successfully occupied a portion of a high salient east of Sengumai on the night of April 18, and thus smashed the remaining enemy strength in the area north of Imphal.

Following this achievement, the Imperial Forces have been engaged in a fierce battle with the enemy entrenched in its main position.

Against the sweeping onrush of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces, the enemy has planted a total of 30 guns, consisting of 15-centimeter field-pieces and 12-centimeter howitzers, at a spot 59 kilometers on the Palel-Tammu Road, located southwest of Saibom, in a desperate effort to stem the combined Japanese-Indian drive.

On the right flank, reinforcements comprised mainly of British troops, have been rushed to strengthen the defense.

As a counter-offensive against the enemy artillery positions, heavy guns on our side commenced terrific bombardments from April 20 and have succeeded in silencing the enemy.

Mop-Up Drive Pushed
By K. HASHIMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, April 24.—Hot on the heels of the occupation of Tegnopal,

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Islamite Leader Calls on Moslems Of India, West Asia to Fight Foe

95-Year-Old Mufti Ibrahim, Now in Tokyo, Asserts Anglo-American Imperialism Must Be Crushed For Liberation of His People

A clarion call to all the believers of Islam in India and West Asia to rise in arms to join the war against British imperialism was sounded by Mufti Ibud tu Rashid Ibrahim, an exponent of Pan-Asianism, who is now staying in Tokyo, in a statement he issued Tuesday on behalf of the Mohammedans of Greater East Asia.

Emphasizing the historic significance of the struggle now being waged in India for her independence from the British yoke under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, Mufti Ibrahim took up the cry uttered by Grand Mufti Haj Amin el Husseini of Jerusalem addressed to the Mohammedans of the world exhorting them to cooperate with the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces, shatter Anglo-British power and to carry the torch of Islam to final victory in the World War.

Mufti Ibrahim, now 95 years old, had come to Japan, leaving his high position in the Turkish Empire as statesman and religious leader, with the idea of obtaining Japan's aid for the Islamic struggle against Anglo-American imperialism, saying that without Japan's aid there could be no restoration of Asia. For many years he has sojourned in Japan, exchanging views with the late Prince Hirobumi Ito, the late General Prince Taro Katsura and the late Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, the Grand Old Men of Meiji, and contemporary patriots like Mitsuru Toyama and Yoshihisa Kuzuu and dedicating himself to the work of Pan-Asianism.

His statement said:

"The advance of the Japanese-Indian Forces into India was the best news that the 300,000,000 sons and daughters of Islam had received in many years. The campaign promises the liberation of India and eventually the restitution and liberation of all Islam. The Indian independence movement has now developed into a mighty armed struggle and the people of India are now about to respond to it with action. It is clear that this great event is definitely related to the Islamic liberation movement. No occasion has been more full of hope and light for all Islam than this. The hallowed war against the aggressor Powers Britain and the United States, exploiters and invaders of Islamic nations, is undoubtedly the duty of all Mohammedans. When we sons of Islam join this hallowed war of the Axis, the peace and freedom and happiness of all Islam will be completely guaranteed.

"Our fellow Mohammedans in East Asia, that is, in Malai, Java and Sumatra have recovered hope and freedom as a result of the expulsion of Anglo-American influences in the War of Greater East Asia. This fact was reported to me when Ir Soekarno President of the Central Council of Java, and Mohammed Hatta, member of the same Council when they visited Japan in the fall of last year.

"Our fellow Mohammedans in India! Now is the time for you to join the sacred war for the emancipation of Islamism from the poisonous fangs of the Anglo-American Powers. It is the national and religious duty of the Indian Moslems and it should be the principle of all Mohammedan devotees of the world to avail themselves of this golden opportunity to rise in arms with the martial power and martyrship, proud possessions of the Islamites. The rise of those who inhabit the strategic districts in Bengal Province and other Northwestern Indian areas will serve to expedite the collapse of British imperial rule of India.

"Islamites in India! Win independence and liberty and peace speedily in cooperation with the Japanese and Free Indian Combined Forces.

"Islamites in the West Asia! Thrown into consternation by the military pressure of the Axis, the Anglo-Americans are now about to

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN INDIA ATTACKED

Chungking Magazine Reveals Miserable Plight Due to British Mismanagement

The miserable famine conditions at Calcutta are graphically revealed and the British failure to save the Indians from starvation is bitterly assailed by the Wenchai, a magazine published at Chungking, which also reprints articles recently published in the Time and Newsweek of the United States, according to a report from Canton to the Mainichi. The tone of these American magazines further proves that America and Chungking are both increasingly dissatisfied with the British policy regarding India and particularly alarmed at the rapid advance of the Japanese and Free Indian troops into that country.

An outline of the article appearing in the Wenchai follows;

"From the great chimneys at the five crematories of Calcutta, dense smoke constantly rises. Daily, lean, emaciated Indians bring more than 100 bodies of Hindus who have died of starvation to these places for disposal. A large number of bodies is also daily carried to the outlying fields to be buried. . . . victims of the food shortage lasting more than ten months. Through the congested streets of Calcutta loiter innumerable vagrants, whose total is estimated at over 100,000. They have nothing to eat, no house to shelter them, and no hope to continue their life. Mothers are selling their daughters for only a few rupees. Families are broken up. Children kill themselves to preserve the valuable food for others. Everywhere lie dead bodies that have become mere skin and bones.

"The same miserable conditions are seen in Bombay, Madras and Bengal provinces. Now is the best time for cultivating the fields, but farmers in the interior have all left their farms, in fear of the atrocious acts of British soldiers. Famine is not at all rare in India, great famines having taken place in 1867, 1878, 1889, and 1900. Though it is now 200 years since Britain came to rule over India, its cause has not been

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

REICH FRUSTRATES FOE'S AIR INVASION

DNB Scribe Stresses Failure Of Anti-Axis Preparations For Second Front

Domei

BERLIN, April 24.—Intensified Anglo-American air activity over western, northern and central Europe, of which the British speak of as the "air invasion," doubtless aims at the weakening of Germany's war potential and the impairing of the strategical and tactical mobility of the defenders, says Martin Hallensleben, DNB military correspondent.

The correspondent points out that the extent to which this so-called air invasion is a prelude to the real invasion is rather uninteresting, in view of the fact that thus far the Anglo-Americans have failed to attain their aims in spite of the all-out efforts they have made. In light of the prevailing situation, they will also fail to achieve them in the future, he stressed.

Pointing to the invulnerability and excellent reserve power of the Germans, the correspondent recalled, in this connection, that the German armed forces have for years been able to supply an army of several millions on the Eastern Front in spite of the long distances to be covered on roads which are vulnerable to enemy attacks.

Experience has shown that whenever communications were interrupted by the enemy they were quickly restored again by the Germans. Also, in the west the Germans have at their disposal an excellent network of railway lines and roads as well as air communications, he explained.

He emphasized that in the west it is impossible to impair the German traffic seriously.

Turning to Germany's air reserves, the correspondent significantly pointed out that the entire German aircraft production centers have been moved from the danger zones and secured to such a degree that they can no longer be seriously affected by air raids. The Germans, in anticipation of an intensified enemy air offensive against the German aircraft factories, have taken extensive measures to frustrate the enemy planes, he said.

COUNTRIES IN SOUTH GIVING ALL-OUT AID TO NIPPON EFFORTS

Cooperation by Thailand, F.I.C., Burma and Philippines Told By Japanese Envoys

With the successive arrival in Tokyo of Renzo Sawada, Ambassador to Burma, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Ambassador to French Indo-China, Teiji Tsubokami, Ambassador to Thailand, Shozo Murata, Ambassador to the Philippines, and Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, Supreme Adviser to the Burmese Government, between the end of last year up to the spring of this year, the Government authorities were able to exchange unreserved views regarding the conditions in the countries of the south with these highest Japanese authorities assigned there.

The situation in the southern countries as has become clear from this exchange of views is summarized by Domei by saying that whatever difficulties with which they are now confronted are due to circumstances incidental to countries which had long been placed in the status of raw material-suppliers and manufactured article-consumers by the predatory United States and Britain and which are now gaining economic independence and autonomy. Thus, the common prosperity-building efforts of Japan and these countries must be bent upon the elimination of those unsound economic conditions in favor of a more robust form of economy based on increased productivity. The authorities of the southern nations realize this and are giving every cooperation to the end of effecting such economic regeneration.

French Indo-China Cooperates

In accordance with the terms of the Joint Defense Agreement, the French Indo-China Government is assiduously building up the defense of the country with the cooperation of the Japanese Army and, at the same time, doing its best to increase the production of cotton and expansion of the spinning industry. Efforts are also being made to increase the production of rice and to raise the production level under the given conditions. This year, too, arrangements have been made between French Indo-China and Japan for barter in accordance with the Economic Agreement existing between the two countries. Despite the fact that French Indo-China is liable to be influenced by the difficulties faced by the Vichy Government at home in Europe, she is doing her utmost to live up to her commitments and to cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the war.

Among the countries of the south Thailand may be considered as enjoying the highest degree of stability in her national life. The Thai Government authorities have speedily planned the establishment of an economic system of self-supply and self-sufficiency. The Japanese authorities are giving unstinting support to these efforts. Prospects are regarded as most promising. For instance, in the five year plan for cotton production increase, of which this is the second year, an increase to twice the yield of the year before last was realized last year. It is now expected, therefore, that upon the completion of the five-year plan, enough will be produced to cover the needs at home and to have more or less surplus for exports. In the spinning industry the Japanese supply of technical assistance and mechanical equipment is accelerating its advance. In the field of light industry, such as soap-making and hide-tanning, the fireside industrial capacity of the Thai people is giving much promise.

As Burma lies on the first line of the theater of war, her political efforts cannot but be projected on combat basis. This is clearly realized by the Burmese Government, Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State, declaring that his policy is that of the first line. The feature of this policy is to concentrate all political efforts on the armed struggle on the front, rather than on the building up of national economy. Thus, the burden on the people in this country is far heavier than on the peoples of other countries but the Burmese Government is well aware of this in proclaiming the slogan: "No independence for Burma without complete victory in the War of Greater East Asia." Thus, dedicating themselves and everything that they have to the cause of ultimate victory, the Burmese Government and people are assembling all their available resources to cooperate

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His Majesty at Yasukuni Shrine

TROOPS CALLED OUT IN LONDON STRIKES

British War Cabinet Holds Extraordinary Sessions to Discuss Situation

Special

LISBON, April 24.—All the London papers of April 21 and 22 dealt with serious detail on the strikes now prevalent in the British capital with many making editorial requests that the Government take more drastic steps to deal with the labor malcontents, according to reports reaching here.

According to these papers, troops had to be called out in order to safeguard the operations of the most vital bus lines in the city. Also, in Manchester, armed forces had to intervene when the gas works ceased to operate due to the strikes.

Testifying to the gravity of the situation, the Daily Telegraph reported that the British War Cabinet had been forced to hold extraordinary sessions and that Labor Minister Ernest Bevin had been invested with special authority to employ troops, according to his own discretion, in case of future strike outbreaks. The paper also revealed that he will be also empowered to employ workers belonging to civil defense organizations in cases of need.

"Entire Manchester is without gas," stated the Daily Telegraph adding that "mass rallies held by the striking workers added to the already existing confusion. Leaders of competent trade unions were, time and again, shouted down by the strikers."

The paper went on to point out that Labor Minister Bevin, in an official statement, declared the strikers' war as "illegal," arguing that the workers had taken the matter into their own hands after breaking the agreement concluded between the British Government and the trade union leaders.

Meanwhile, the Manchester Guardian reported that troops sent to the gas works had taken over the plant in full marching kit. They were even armed with machine-guns and carbines.

The Daily Mail, commenting on

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

Captive Reich Troops Punished in America For Loyalty to Hitler

Domei

MADRID, April 24.—German war prisoners in the United States were recently sentenced to a bread and water diet by American military authorities because of their refusal to work on April 20, the birthday of their Fuehrer, according to a report of the British news service from Washington.

WANING OF BRITISH POWER AMONG HER ALLIES SEEN

Britain Holds Last Place of Powers Fighting Germany, Says London Magazine

Special

LISBON, April 24.—Britain has slipped back to fourth place among the four big anti-Axis Powers in the fight against Germany, says the London magazine, Sphere, which adds that this is to be "deplored," according to a London dispatch.

The magazine points out that although Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Propaganda, worked hard, Britain fell farther back behind her allies during March and April.

It recalled that the papers in England during this period were filled with reports on strikes at home and tiring and aimless talks in Parliament.

The magazine pointed out that during this period the operations of the British land forces had not been remarkable and, moreover, even in the air, British achievements had been overshadowed by the increasing dimensions of American air raids.

Boston Shipyard Razed

Special

LISBON, April 24.—A shipyard with its 225 pleasure yachts were completely destroyed as well as 2,000 tons of coal went up in flames in the huge fire which raged for two days in Boston harbor, according to a Boston dispatch. The fire which started on Sunday night is estimated as causing a damage of $500,000 and 300 firemen fought the conflagration.

SWEDEN HEEDLESS OF ANTI-AXIS NOTES

Not Even Reprisals Will Force Swedes to Stop Exports To Germany

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 24.—Even reprisals in any form would fail to change the Swedish attitude, the paper Nya Daligt Allehanda emphasized commenting on the Anglo-American notes to Sweden urging her to suspend exports to Germany.

The paper said that the trade agreements which Sweden signed in this war had not been concluded for the purpose of helping this or that particular belligerent party, but they were merely serving to supply Sweden with the necessary foodstuffs and to maintain Swedish industries and armaments.

The Swedish journal stresses that Sweden at present is unable to agree with the anti Axis Powers. For she would have to fulfill her contracts. Even reprisals in any form would fail to change the Swedish attitude, the paper pointed out.

Swedish Reply Negative

Special

LISBON, April 24.—The Swedish reply to the Anglo-American notes demanding suspension of ball-bearing deliveries to Germany has been polite but negative, according to a British news service report from Stockholm.

Sweden declared, firstly, that an acceptance of the Anglo-American demand would be a one-sided break of the recently concluded Swedish trade agreement in which the quantity of ball-bearings to be delivered to Germany in 1944 had been stipulated with the knowledge of the United States and Britain and secondly, that Sweden depended completely on Germany for her vital imports of coal, coke and fertilizer and chemical products for her industries since the anti-Axis nations were not in a position to deliver these goods to Sweden.

HIS MAJESTY PRAYS TO WARRIOR DEITIES AT YASUKUNI SHRINE

Imperial Visit Honors Second Day of Special Fete—Nation Pays Silent Tribute

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to visit the Yasukuni Shrine on Tuesday, the second day of the Extraordinary Grand Spring Festival being held at the Shrine, and to pay homage to the newly deified spirits of the 20,005 war heroes as well as of other warriors enshrined there as Guardian Deities of the Empire.

His Imperial Majesty, attired in military uniform and wearing the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite as well as the insignias of other high decorations, left the Imperial Palace for Kudan Hill at 1 p.m. Tuesday, in an informal motorcar cortege. Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake was permitted to share the tonneau of the Imperial limousine which was followed by other motorcars bearing Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and other high officials.

Arriving within the sacred precincts of the Shrine, the Imperial limousine proceeded slowly toward the Inner Sanctuary between rows of the bereaved family members of the newly enshrined 20,005 war-dead who respectfully greeted their August Sovereign. His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to acknowledge their humble salutations.

Arriving at the Inner Sanctuary, His Imperial Majesty was reverently greeted by the Princes of the Blood, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Vice-Minister Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Chairman of the Festival Committee, and other high Army, Navy and civil dignitaries.

With Admiral Sawamoto respectfully leading the way, His Imperial Majesty graciously proceeded to the ablutory fountain and observed ablutions. Then, with General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of the Yasukuni Shrine, leading the way, His Imperial Majesty entered the Inner Sanctuary. Receiving the branches of the sacred tree from Grand Chamberlain Admiral Hyakutake, His Imperial Majesty graciously offered them before the altar and paid tribute to the heroic Guardian Deities of the State at 1:15 p.m.

Observances over, His Imperial Majesty left the Shrine shortly afterward as the war-bereaved, assembled in the shrine compound, reverently witnessed the departure of their August Sovereign, with hearts filled with awe and trepidation.

Exactly at 1:15 p.m. the same day, the entire nation suspended all activities for one minute and bowed in silent tribute toward Kudan Hill to join their August Sovereign in paying their heart-felt respects to the gallant Guardian Deities of the Japanese Empire.

BRITAIN ORDERS NEW BAN ON OVERSEAS TRAVELLING

All Passports Invalid After Midnight, April 27—Announced War Necessity

Special

LISBON, April 24.—Strict prohibition of overseas travel from Great Britain was announced by the British Home Office today, according to a London dispatch.

The reason for the action was given as military, invalidating all sailing permits that have been issued to date, after midnight of April 27.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 24.—Regarding the recent prohibition on travelling outside the country, the British Home Office made the following announcement, today, according to a London dispatch:

"In accordance with the recent ban on travel outside the country, enforced for military reasons, all passports will become null and void as from midnight of April 27.

"Special permission will be available for people leaving England on government business."

Press Comments

Tuesday, April 25

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY VISITS YASUKUNI SHRINE

ASAHI—Today His Majesty the Emperor visits the Yasukuni Shrine to offer invocations before the deified heroes enshrined there. The emotion of heart-felt appreciation for all the marks of gratitude and honor that the bereaved families praying before the Shrine experience reaches its culminating point when they behold His Imperial Majesty pay their beloved ones this supreme honor. With them the 100,000,000 people of Japan cannot but be moved to the depth of their souls by the infinite benevolence of their August Sovereign.

Those heroes who have fought and died for their country and His Imperial Majesty and who are now enshrined as guardian gods of their nation cannot wish for any greater honor. It is only in Japan that a nation has built a shrine for the worship of deified heroes who have fallen in action to do them fitting honor and to draw inspiration from the memory of their sacrifice.

From ancient times the warriors of our country, going forth to fight for their Emperor, have never had any regrets from the moment they received the call, ceasing to think of themselves or theirs but only to serve as "shields for His Imperial Majesty." Our anthology is replete with lines sung by ancient warriors and modern soldiers and sailors expressing the sense of unalloyed loyalty.

At 1:15 p.m. when His Imperial Majesty offers invocations at the Shrine, all the 100,000,000 people of Japan offer theirs and renew their pledge to fight on until the enemies of our country are destroyed.

Whether on the firing line or on the home front, our course as subjects of His Imperial Majesty is the same. We must "Be obsessed by nothing" as the Ancients said, but dedicate ourselves to the task of increasing the fighting strength of the nation so that the Imperial Mind may be set at rest and the deified heroes enshrined at Yasukuni may not have died in vain.

CAUSE OF ANGLO-INDIAN CONFLICT

YOMIURI-HOCHI—On close study of the British rule in India, we find a mixture of insatiable greed and racial contempt. The former characteristic is manifest in the mercilessness with which Britain has exploited India while the latter trait is seen in the numerous deceptive measures which it has used in dealing with the question of India's political status.

It has ever been Britain's habit to give public promises to India in order to tide over emergencies and then conveniently forget all about them when the crises are over. In this fact, we perceive the characteristic British contempt for the Indians.

A glaring manifestation of this British contempt was Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech at the House of Commons delivered on April 21 in which Churchill ignored all the promises Britain had made to India since the outbreak of the current World War regarding the granting of autonomy to that colony including Sir Stafford Cripps' proposal made in 1942.

The whole world knows that the preposterous Rowlatt Act, was the only reward India received for the manpower resources totaling 1,457,000 and the staggering funds of £130,000,000 which she dedicated to the British Empire in World War I.

As for India's political status, Britain promulgated a new law in India in 1935. This law, though alleged by the British to bring about the "Renaissance of India," was far even from the Indian people's minimum demand, that is, the Dominion status. In 1939, Subhas Chandra Bose, the then chairman of the Indian National Congress, demanded the abrogation of this decree in his "ultimatum."

In August, 1940, Britain promised autonomy to India after the war but this proposal fell short of winning the Indian people. In August of the following year, the notorious Atlantic Charter hypocritically guaranteeing to every race the right to choose its own form of Government and the restoration of sovereignty and autonomy was published, only to be virtually repudiated by Churchill, one of the authors of the Charter, in September the same year when he declared that the principles enunciated in the document would not be applied to India.

On closer scrutiny of the Anglo-Indian confrontation, we cannot but perceive deep contempt of the British for the Indian people. We earnestly hope that with full understanding of the British racial superiority complex which forms the basis of Britain's policies toward India, the Indian people under the leadership of the freedom fighters of the Indian National Congress will maintain a firm stand for complete independence without being fooled by "sugar-coated" British pronouncements.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFLICT IN DEALINGS WITH CHUNGKING

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—With the miserable defeat of the anti-Axis forces on the Indo-Burmese front as a turning point, the deep antagonism between the United States and Britain in their attitude toward Chungking has come to the fore. Some American strategists have always overestimated the strategic value of Chungking and have entertained the fond hope of turning the Chinese seaboard into air bases for bombing Japan. Thus, Nimitz has declared that he is aiming to open a supply route to China across the Pacific and, in fact, frantic efforts have been made to reopen the Burma route. In this over-estimation of Chungking's strategic value, no doubt engendered partly by Chungking propaganda, the Americans are compelled to treat Chungking as a major Power.

Britain, on the other hand, has always pointed out the weakness of the Chungking regime and has even denied its ability to continue resistance against Japan. For Britain who is apparently planning to counter-attack Burma via the sea and to wrest back Malai, the frantic American efforts to aid Chiang no doubt appear to be a sheer waste of time. A recent issue of the News Chronicle said: "Chungking is now being treated as one of the four major Powers of the anti-Axis camp, but if one looks at the real conditions prevailing in Chungking one cannot help being struck by its utter lack of qualifications for such a distinction."

Since, as Hanson Baldwin points out, Britain apparently is entertaining the hope of recovering Hongkong, such a contempt for Chungking is not a mere matter of sentiment but a manifestation of her fundamental attitude toward China which is that toward a colony. In this light it is easy to explain why Britain does not hesitate to speak in such terms of Chungking in defiance of the American aim of placing China under her aegis.

Thus, the Anglo-American dealings with Chungking are diametrically opposed to each other. No matter how much abuse they may heap upon each other, since this antagonism is based on different standpoints and different interests, it will never be anything more than mud-slinging. This mud-slinging is liable to aggravate the friction in war leadership between the two Powers, to impede the American efforts to aid Chungking and to make the Indo-Burmese campaign even more difficult.

The New York Times, accordingly, expresses a wishful view: "The new Japanese offensive will no doubt bring conciliation between the United States and Britain and proper estimation of Chungking's military strength. It is bound to make the two Powers join efforts to settle the aid-Chiang route problem and we hope that it will."

Nothing, however, could be more amusing than such a hope when the Japanese have all but completely cut the Assam-Bengal Railway line and destroyed the supply route to Chungking, and the article may be considered as a mere confession of the antagonism existing between the United States and Britain regarding Chungking.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 24

In the Sebastopol area, the Soviets launched an attack with strong forces supported by numerous tanks and planes. Our troops after tough fighting achieved a full defensive success and destroyed 57 Soviet tanks while our fighter and battle-plane formations downed 27 enemy planes. Escort vessels of our convoy shot down over the waters west of Sebastopol six Soviet bombers.

The thrusts launched by the German and Hungarian troops between the Carpathian Mountains and the upper Dnjestr gained further ground despite stubborn enemy resistance, and all Soviet counter-thrusts were foiled. Also several enemy attacks southwest of Narva were frustrated. Some 40 enemy planes, 37 in aerial combats and three by patrol vessels, were downed over the Eastern Front yesterday.

In the Netuno landing head, an enemy thrust supported by tanks southeast of Aprilia was frustrated in air concentrated artillery fire.

One enemy corvette was sunk during a surprise atack, carried out by our naval units in Anzio harbor while one steamer was torpedoed and extensive damage inflicted to harbor installations.

On the Adriatic coast, our shock formations penetrated the enemy positions, destroyed several strongholds and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Last night, our torpedo-boats sank a medium-sized British steamer off the British southeast coast and seriously damaged another one in heavily fighting at the same time against British destroyers and torpedo-boats.

Our light naval forces engaged in fighting several British torpedo-boat formations in the waters of Cherbourg yesterday morning, and two enemy boats received direct artillery hits. One of them was observed in sinking condition.

American bombers raided several localities in Vienna on Sunday. Damage and casualities were caused particularly in the Wiener Neustadt area and 31 enemy planes mostly four-engined bombers were destroyed by German and Hungarian fighters as well as by A.A.-artillery. Furthermore, 10 enemy planes were shot down when enemy fighter formations penetrated western and southwestern Germany as well as over the occupied zones last night.

British terror-bombers carried out raids against the Baltic and Mannheim areas last night and six enemy planes were downed. Major Baer, Group Commander in a fighter squadron, gained his 200th victory in the air.

Strong squadrons of our heavy bombers last night carried out a concentrated raid against Bristol causing conflagrations and extensive destructions.

PEACE, NEUTRALITY SEEN FINNISH AIMS

Terms Refused Because It Would Mean Waging of War, This Time, Against Reich

Special

BERLIN, April 24.—Official statements from both Finnish and Soviet sources together with the press comments clearly show that the Finnish Government endeavored to regain by means of an armistice its pre-war position and desired to remain neutral on this basis for the remainder of the present war while on the other hand, Moscow offered the armistice terms endeavoring to compel Finland to wage war against Germany who had been her ally up to now.

This is the gist of a lengthy commentary written by George Schroeder, Transocean's chief correspondent, who comments seriously on the rupture of the armistice negotiations between the governments of Finland and the Soviet Union.

According to information now available, it is further clear that the armistice conditions were so elastic, from the military, political and economic points of view alike, as to afford Moscow every conceivable opportunity for undermining Finnish sovereignty and subsequently, to occupy and then annex the whole country, the correspondent said. This cannot be concealed by any apparent tactical moderation displayed by the Soviet Government.

Finland Desired Peace

Apart even from the inability of the Finns to trust Premier Stalin after their experiences in 1940, he continues, it is certain that the Finnish Government and Diet would have unanimously rejected the conditions since the Finnish Government's motive in opening negotiations for armistice was to obtain peace and not to continue war, this time on the side of Moscow.

Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyshinski in the account given by him of the negotiations commented as follows: "Negotiations with the Finnish delegation in Moscow proved quite unambiguously that the tone of the principal demands of the Soviet Government was that the Finnish Government should either intern or expel German troops now in Finland."

The Transocean's correspondent continues to explain that apart from the question of honor involved, the decisive fact remains that the fulfillment of this condition implied for Finland the continuation of hostilities. The Soviet also demanded cession of Karelia and Petsamo, demobilization of the Finnish army and payment of reparations to the amount of $600,000,000 (equivalent to a levy of 1,600 Finnish marks annually per head of population) while the Soviet Union on her part merely made the promise, which was not binding, to give back Hango.

Soviet Terms Incompatible

These were the facts which convinced the Finnish Government that the acceptance of the Soviet conditions would have been incompatible with the independence and freedom of Finland.

Vyshinski's attempt to interpret the Finnish Government's refusal—which, if we may believe semi-official British reports, has caused widespread disappointment in the Soviet Union—as evidence that Finland was not the mistress of her decisions is described by the Wilhelmstrasse as grotesque. The absurdity of Vyshinski's assertion can, in the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse, best be illustrated by substituting England and America for Finland and Germany in three sentences of his statement. The sentences would then read as follows: "England is at present not independent. England lost her independence at the moment when she allowed American troops to land on her soil. England's independence can be restored by the expulsion of American troops and by the cessation of hostilities."

In the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse, the English would give to such an affirmation the same reply that the Finns and the Germans now give to Vyshinski's assertions.

Swiss Air Again Violated

Special

LISBON, April 24.—More air violations by American planes were officially announced today by the Swiss Government following reports that a large number of U.S. bombers were sighted over Switzerland at about noon Monday, according to a Berne dispatch.

The same report revealed that eight planes had made a forced landing at Duebendorf, one at Altenrhein and one near Geneva. Some planes were also reported as crashing in Swiss territory and that several of the crews had made parachute landings.

Strikes Stop Output in Vital Part of U.S., Roosevelt Wires to Try and End Dispute

Special

LISBON, April 24.—President Roosevelt today sent a joint telegram to the management of the Montgomery Ward Company of Chicago and the union to which the striking employes belonged to end their dispute by noon April 25 or else he would take "such further action as the interests of the nation require," according to a Washington dispatch.

Roosevelt said that the strike which was going on since April 12 was "taking place in the heart of one of the most vital war production centers in the country" and that it involved "several thousand workers and causing delay in the delivery of farm equipment and machinery, repair parts, electrical appliances, automobile tires and other goods essential for a country in wartime."

He added that the strike was "already being actively supported by other unions and there is grave danger of it spreading to other industries." Roosevelt warned "these conditions cannot be permitted to continue in a nation at war."

Nippon-Indian Units Sweeping Forward In Kaladan Sector

(Continued From Page 1)

picked Japanese Units assisted by powerful mechanized forces, are scouring the neighboring enemy positions in effective mopping-up operations.

The Japanese Forces collaborating with the Indian National Army are on the verge of plunging through the enemy's second line broadly stretched out south and north of Tegnopal.

Japanese Dominate Tegnopal

Following the reduction of Moiran, a strategic point, which, with others forms the southern gate of Imphal, the Japanese Units which are effecting operations for encirclement of the Imphal plain established on April 20 complete domination over the entire fort of Tegnopal, an outer point for the defense of Palel, the eastern gate of Imphal.

The success was achieved after more than 10 days of extraordinarily fierce fighting.

The Units have since succeeded in forcing back the enemy to a line eight kilometers southeast of Palel.

The successful Japanese now are perfecting hourly the structure which will enable them to make a final thrust at the enemy's main camp at Palel. The enemy has been during the past few days reinforcing the forces defending Palel, and it is evident that it is making a supreme effort to get into a position for defending the stronghold to the last.

The rainy season will set in very shortly in the regions. Showers are the experience of every day in the Imphal plain. The swamp around Lake Logtak in the middle of the plain is already deep with mud. These conditions presumably are providing a serious obstacle to the enemy within the plain in the movement of troops and in the maintenance of connection between its various defense positions.

The more the enemy strengthens the defense of Palel the more necessary it will be for it to scatter its fighting strength in the north and south. The effect of such an arrangement will only be to create a chance for the Japanese to deal with the individual enemy units with the prospect of making short work of smashing them than will be the case if they are to be dealt with as a whole.

Enemy Tying Own Limbs

The enemy defending Imphal, which is boasting of natural advantages above all advantages of the ground, is about to be placed in a situation where it will find that under its plan for the defense of the stronghold it will be tying its own limbs instead of promoting a successful defense of the place.

The reduction of Tegnopal like the occupation of Moiran was an occasion for a full display of the power possessed by Japanese troops in hand-to-hand fights and charges in attacks on forts. Tremendous must be the effect which the enemy's experience of the might of the Japanese pitted against it has produced upon its units which are responsible for the defense of Imphal.

In the fight for the reduction of the double-line of positions to the north of Imphal, Japanese Attack Units have achieved success. By daring action in making a detour and driving a wedge into this line, the Units have succeeded in isolating these positions with the group of forts which are in the mountain area to the north.

The rising of Lake Logtak has deprived the enemy in the area of Bishenpur, to which it had been forced northward from Moiran in the south of a large measure of the freedom of movement. The enemy now finds itself in the swamp round the lake to which it has been driven under a violent attack by the Japanese from three directions, and it is in a state bordering on chaos.

To sum up, there are markedly increased signs of division and confusion on the part of the enemy on the entire Imphal front.

Potato-Whisky Made

Special

LISBON, April 24.—Whisky made chiefly out of potato peelings appeared on the New York market and sold like 'hot cakes' at $40 for a crate containing 12 bottles, according to New York dispatch. One-fifth of this portion is rye whisky while four-fifths is distilled potato peelings.

NEW RED ATTACKS SEEN AS IMMINENT

Reich Commentator Says Pause in Fighting for Past Few Days Already Ended

Special

BERLIN, April 24.—Although the Soviet war communique today says that there was no change in the situation at any sector on the Eastern Front, the impression is gained here that the pause in the fighting which marked the events of the past few days has already ended or that new, great Soviet attacks are imminent, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Olberg, Transocean's military commentator.

The commentator pointed out that in the Narva and Pskov regions and east of Vitebsk German air reconnaissance had observed heavy concentrations of Soviet reinforcements which had been brought up by rail, and that on the Soviet front between Kovel and Ovidopol reshufflings and regroupings have been established, indicating that Soviet attacks were to be expected in this front sector. He said that increased troop concentrations and comprehensive though local regroupings of reserves were also noticeable on the Crimean peninsula.

In all these areas, the commentator declared, local fighting has assumed greater proportions, owing to the heavier scouting activity of Soviet shocktroops, and this, he said, indicates that the German predictions are correct. He stated that southwest of Narva, the Soviet forces carried out unsuccessful attacks against positions which German troops had occupied east of the swamp area two days ago after overcoming strong resistance.

Lull in Pruth Region

In the region between the Dniester and the Pruth, a distinct lull was noticed after the heavy attacks of the second Ukrainian army against Jassy and Kishinev. The Colonel said that local fighting activity was resumed on Sunday and that it seemed that in this sector fresh troops had replaced the reserves who were withdrawn northward last week. He said that the lively assault activity of the third Ukrainian army at Tighia and other points pointed to fresh fighting power although the German garrison in this sector repulsed all attacks and gained further ground toward the east.

The commentator stated that the big battle had again been resumed on the Crimean peninsula, drawing attention to the communique of the German High Command which spoke of the complete defensive success of the German troops which, north of Sebastopol, are set for a most stubborn defense everywhere in extremely difficult mountain terrain. He said that on the other hand the German attack operations east of Starslavov were progressing swiftly. After the capture of Kuty, Hungarian troops have now pushed up close to Kolomea.

The Colonel said that surveying the general situation the impression was prevailing here that the German Command at the present had complete mastery of decisions along the entire Eastern Front, including the Crimean peninsula, and that it was looking forward to any further developments which might come about through Soviet initiative with calmness and complete readiness.

TO RECALL STAMONOFF

Bulgarian Envoy to Moscow Being Replaced by Radoff

Special

LISBON, April 24.—Bulgarian Minister to Moscow Stamonoff, who has been stationed there for the past three years, will shortly be recalled and replaced by former Education Minister General Todor Radoff, according to a Sofia dispatch. The report said that it was understood by diplomatic circles that Moscow had already expressed its agreement. General Radoff was Education Minister in the Tosheff and Slateff cabinets in 1935 and had worked energetically in favor of resuming diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

ANTI-AXIS INVASION OF EUROPE DOUBTED

Madrid Quarters Think Conditions Hoped by Anglo-Americans Have Not Materialized

Special

LISBON, April 24.—The Spanish people no longer believe that there will be an anti-Axis invasion of western Europe, according to a Madrid dispatch by Transocean correspondent Bene Bayer. He said that he had reached that conclusion after exhaustively interviewing numerous Spaniards, including political and military quarters.

Madrid quarters are of the opinion that the conditions required by the anti-Axis for invasion have not materialized as hoped for, the correspondent said. The principal condition required by the anti-Axis was that the Germans be decisively weakened in the east. Experts in Madrid pointed out that the Germans have evaded the fight in the east and has strengthened themselves in the west, and that the present situation was contrary to the one hoped for by Washington and London, the correspondent said.

These circles declared that whenever conditions were as unfavorable as this, the Anglo-Americans had always given up operative actions because their method of warfare in this war, as in the last, was to fight only under the safest possible conditions. These circles were also of the opinion, the correspondent said, that by an invasion the very existence of the British people would be imperiled, pointing out that the Anglo-Americans themselves expected a loss of 500,000 men during the first attacking operations. They said that this estimate was too small and that in reality the Anglo-Americans had to figure on a loss of 2,000,000 men.

These Madrid experts said that such a loss would be fatal to the British people. They doubted if the British people could today stand such a bloody toll. The correspondent said that the basis for Spanish scepticism regarding an invasion was the low opinion they had of its chances of success. It was their opinion that Germany had had four years to prepare for an invasion and that this was enough.

Islamite Leader Urges Moslems to Fight

(Continued From Page 1)

leave the sacred lot of Palestine in the hands of Jews and to spoil the holy altar of Mecca in the Rejaz with capitalism. The Anglo-American blasphemy is a clear indication of their internal contradiction and the declining stage of their imperialism.

"Fight resolutely against their oppression of Mohammedanism and their usurpation of freedom. When the 120,000,000 liberated Mohammedans of East Asia and the 80,000,000 Indian Mohammedans who are about to be freed cooperate with the 100,000,000 fellow devotees of the West Asia, the emancipation of the Moslem races will be realized speedily.

"For the realization of our aims to achieve liberty, emancipation and resurrection, it is now time for us fellow Mohammedans to take part in the sacred war against the United States and Britain, the enemies of Islamism and the enemies of India. I am glad that I, a man 95 years old, have been enabled to entertain hope to see with my eyes the very liberation of the Islamites."

Troops Called Out In London Strikes

(Continued From Page 1)

the bus strike in London said that there were still thousands of bus drivers and "lippies" idle in the capital that the Government is regarding the situation as very serious. It then asked the authorities to take drastic measures and to treat the strikers in the same way as the apprentices at the Tyne shipyards, who, upon striking recently, were immediately called up for military service.

Describing the situation as grave, the paper added that the present bus strike was the most serious in seven years and that the stoppages had proved a heavy blow to the War Cabinet. The Daily Mail concluded with the comment that scarcely had the War Cabinet recovered from its worries over the miners' and apprentices' strikes than it was now confronted with this "industrial rebellion."

New Swimming Record Set

Special

BERLIN, April 23.—A new women's world record for the 100-meter breaststroke was set up at a swimming contest in Leipzig by Miss Gisela Grass of the same city with the time of one minute 19.4 seconds. The new record cuts off four-tenths of a second from the previous world record which was also established by Miss Grass in 1943.

'Madame Butterfly' Banned in America By Radio Network

Special

LISBON, April 24.—Famous arias from Giacomo Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" was cancelled from the present and future programs of the blue network, one of the leading American radio networks, on the ground that they made the United States navy appear in an "unfavorable light," a New York dispatch disclosed. This is the first time that Puccini's opera composed 40 years ago ran afoul of censorship.

Countries in South Giving All-Out Aid To Nippon Efforts

(Continued From Page 1)

with the Japanese Army. For example, the present Indian campaign requires every cooperation on the part of the Burmese nation in labor power, transit and materials but the Burmese have readily given it and has even undertaken, for instance, to increase the production of rice by 50 per cent compared with last year despite various stringent conditions. The gigantic tasks which Burma has assumed when she declared her independence requires technical assistance and experienced counsel. Thus Dr. Ogawa, when departing for Tokyo, was asked by the Burmese Government to bring many experts and experienced men to Burma when he returns to his post. Dr. Ogawa, accordingly, is negotiating with various quarters to gather the necessary personnel.

Philippines Determined

The Philippines is now making strenuous efforts to increase the production of foodstuffs. The Government has mobilized the people for labor service and has turned many of the sugar plantations into farms for the raising of cereals and vegetables. The authority and prestige of President Jose P. Laurel are daily being enhanced as much as through his high character and tried ability as through the efficiency of the policy he has announced of re-educating the Philippine people in Asiatic ways.

Thus, the nations of the south are rendering more and more distinct the character of the current war as a total war of Greater East Asia. They are now animated by the thought that the victory of the new order based on co-existence and co-prosperity is not something to be received as a gift but something they must reach out and take.

Famine Conditions In India Attacked

(Continued From Page 1)

removed. Britain just looks on, and does nothing to save the Indians from misery.

"When Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell was appointed Viceroy of India, it was expected that he would adopt some urgent and effective prevention measure upon his arrival at his post. But the Viceroy is only a tired old man, as he himself has said, and thus, has been unable to do anything.

"'Viceroy Linlithgow should have pushed a policy to increase the wealth of farming villages of India, but his program only resulted in causing conflict between the economy of farming villages and that of the cities,' said the Observer.

"The condition of the farming population in remote districts is more miserable. Of the vast population of 385,000,000 of India, those on the farms total 340,000,000. Their average daily income is equal to only eight sen. However good crops India might have, that alone would not help the starving populace. In normal years, India produces annually 51,000,000 tons of foodstuff, of which 24,000,000 tons are rice. But this small amount cannot meet the demand of the rapidly increasing population. On the other hand, hoarding is also one cause of the famine. The Director of the Food Control Bureau, Bengal Provincial Government, established gruel supply depots and rationed gruel, once a day, to 1,000,000 starving people. He also adopted a policy of severely threatening the hoarders, but the result was that those dying from starvation increased, contrary to his expectation.

"The Indian Central Assembly proposed a plan of supplying the people with a pound of rice or wheat daily per person, and also decided to revive the Cereal Control and Rice Price Law that was abolished in January, last year, in order to bring cereals into India. But these plans did not bring favorable results, as the Indian masses have no savings to buy food even in normal times."

ENEMY AIRFIELDS IN CHINA BLASTED

Japanese Continue to Smash Runways, Installations at Foe's Advance Bases

Domei

NANKING, April 24.—Japanese Wild Eagles continued to deal smashing blows to the enemy air force in China during the period from April 8 to 22 when they carried out devastating attacks on the air bases in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Fukien, Honan and Shensi provinces.

In spite of inclement weather, Japanese Air Units at dawn on April 8 attacked the Kweilin airfield. The runway was blasted and two military installations were set ablaze by the Japanese in face of the enemy's counter-attacks.

Surprise raids were made by our airmen on the Tanchu airfield in Kwangsi Province on April 13 and the runway was destroyed. On the following day, the Wild Eagles stormed over the Nanching air base in Kwangtung Province and the Yushan airfield in Kiangsi Province. One small-sized plane, the runways and military installations were blasted in these raids.

On the same day, another attack was launched against the Laohokou base in Hupeh Province which resulted in the destruction of the runway and the auxiliary military facilities there.

The Kienow airfield in Fukien Province was the target of our airmen on April 15. The Japanese scored direct hits on the runway which was rendered unusable. On the same day, the Japanese Air Units stormed over the air base in Honan Province where heavy damages were inflicted on the runway and military installations.

On April 20, the runways at the Hanchung and Chengchou airfields in Shensi Province were blasted. A Japanese Air Unit zoomed over Kiangan City in Shensi Province and scored direct hits on several military installations.

The Hanchung airfield and Paochi, an important point at the western end of the Lunghai Railway, were subjected to furious bombing attacks on April 21.

On the morning and afternoon of April 22, Japanese Air Units carried out attacks on the Sian airfield in Shensi Province and blasted the hangar, barracks and military installations there. On the same day, our Wild Eagles raided the Sienyang air base in Shensi and blasted the runway.

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REICH ENVOY VISITS PICTORIAL DISPLAY

Activities on War and Home Fronts in Germany Shown in Pictures at Mitsukoshi

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer to Japan accompanied by members of the German Embassy Tuesday visited the pictorial exhibition of "Germany at War" being currently displayed on the third floor of the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi, under the auspices of the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun with the cooperation of the German Embassy and the Board of Information.

Three hundred reasons why the German nation and people stand firm today with unshakable confidence in the future of the war are provided in the exhibition by over 300 vivid photographs, drawings, woodprints, charts and models which offer eloquent description of Germany today on the foremost fighting and home fronts.

Seldom has more convincing proof been offered to convince the Japanese public of the steady rise of the power of Germany as historic illustrations arranged in chronological order depict German military history from the days of the Crusaders through the hectic Middle Ages traversing the wars fought during the 18th and 19th centuries and down to the modern era.

However, a major portion of the display illustrates the activities of the German mechanized units, U-boats, Luftwaffe, artillery and the land forces on all the far-flung fronts today. They are supported by illustrative maps.

In the attached section, the sturdy activities of the German women on the home front are pictorially described. Action photographs of the German women in the war industries, social welfare tasks, population dispersion duties, and other volunteer services in the field of science, education and metropolitan functions convincingly testify to the vital role played by them today.

The patriotic airs which greet those entering the store are furnished by Madame Brigitte Tenbner, organist, who plays on the pipe organ on the first floor every day beginning at 12:30 p.m.

The major task of gathering and displaying the illustrations for the successful exhibit was conducted by Hermann Schafer of the German Embassy.

The exhibit will be open to the general public until April 27.

WIVES OF WAR-WOUNDED SLATED TO BE HONORED

56 Outstanding Helpmates to Gain Commendation for Long, Faithful Service

Fifty-six faithful helpmates of wounded war veterans, who, through the long years, have helped and comforted their disabled husbands, in some instances becoming the very pillar of support, will be honored by the Japan Women's Association. The laudation of the plucky wives of the disabled war veterans, it has been decided, will be launched in conjunction with the movement by the Association to bolster its activities of comforting and encouraging the families of the men in the services, the war-bereaved and the wounded.

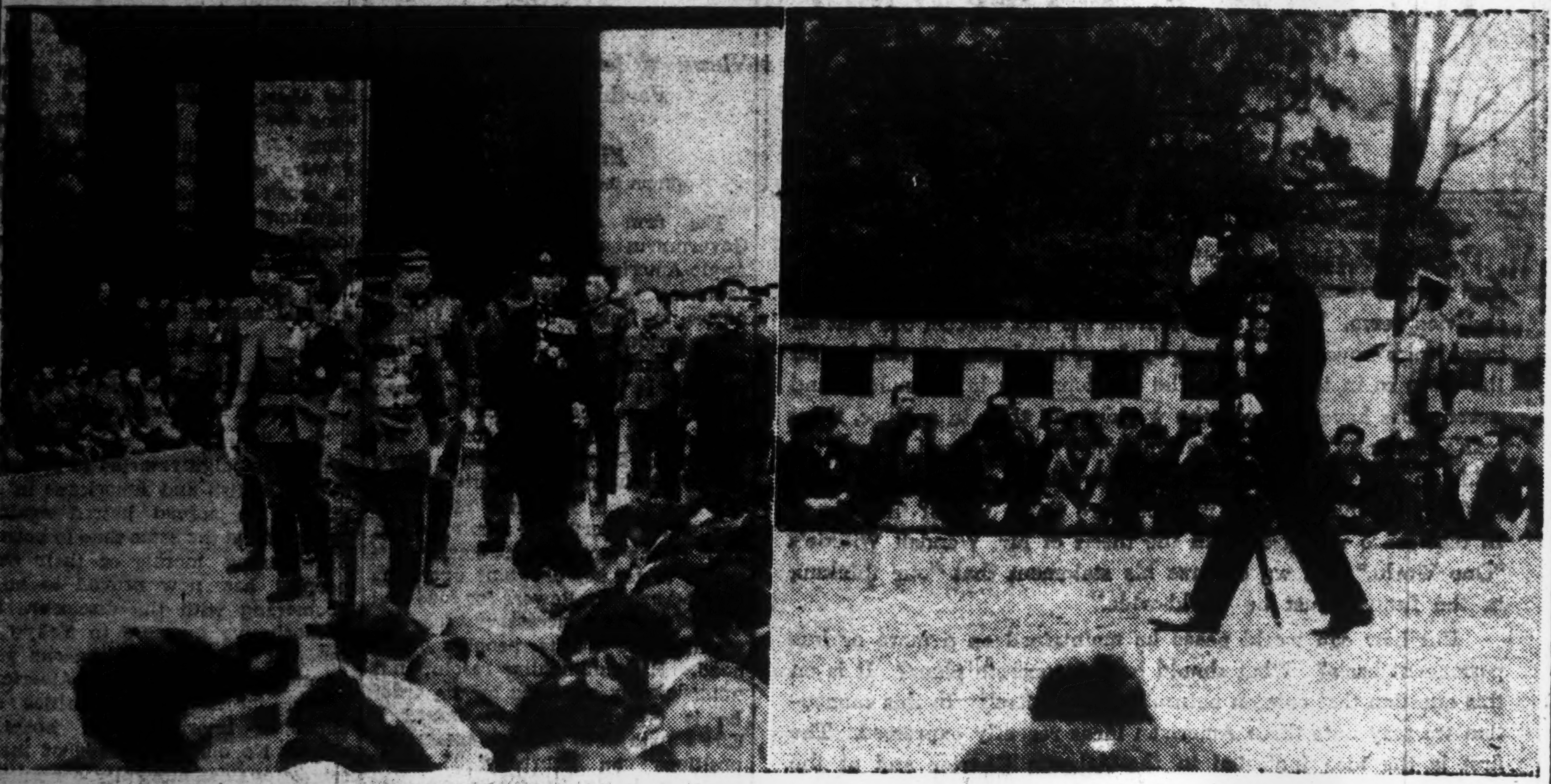
The women singled out for honorable mention have all served their husbands, wounded veterans of wars since the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese conflicts, for more than 20 years. The certificates of commendation and gifts will be presented at the various prefectural branches of the Japan Women's Association. Two women have been selected to receive the honors in Tokyo Metropolis: Mrs. Mine Kudo, Naniwa-cho, Nihonbashi, and Mrs. Toki Kurishiro, Takata-machi, Toshima. Those to be honored in other prefectures are one in Hokkaido, five in Miyagi, one in Akita, two in Tochigi, two in Saitama, two in Chiba, two in Kanagawa, two in Niigata, one in Toyama, two in Ishikawa, one in Yamanashi, five in Nagano, seven in Gifu, two in Shizuoka, four in Aichi, one in Miye, two in Tottori, two in Shimane, three in Okayama, one in Hiroshima, two in Yamaguchi, one in Kochi, one in Saga, one in Kagoshima, and one in Karafuto.

Chu Entertains Doctors

Special

NANKING, April 24.—Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi and Education Minister Li Sheng-wu of the National Government of China gave a luncheon party today at the International Club in honor of approximately 100 representatives from Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, the Philippines and Burma who are to attend the Third Greater East Asiatic Medical conference slated to open here tomorrow.

To Honor Nation's Heroes at Yasukuni Shrine



On the second day of the Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine on Tuesday, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo (left) and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada are seen on their way to pay homage to the newly deified spirits of the 20,005 war heroes who died for the cause of the nation.

MALAI FIRMS HELP INDUSTRIAL SET-UP

Many New Factories Built in Negri Sembilan to Exploit Vast Resources

Special

SEREMBAN, April 24.—Employing several thousand local hands to exploit the new resources, local firms are immeasurably assisting the industrial development of Negri Sembilan.

Factories have been set up for the production of paints, caustic soda, textiles and cigarettes while establishment of lumber mills, shipbuilding and sericultural plants are also underway.

For making paints from resin and "minyak keruing," oil is tapped from the jungle tree by a factory which was recently established here. The resin during the former British regime was exported in large quantities to England for making paints but today the entire resin production of the province is utilized locally. Also the output has been considerably increased.

Another kind of paint is also made from "minyak keruing." Only a few hundred gallons of this oil were produced during the British rule but now the production has been stepped up to several thousand gallons monthly.

Meanwhile, another factory to turn caustic soda from salt is produced at a refinery at Chuah, Port Dickson. To exploit the rich timber resources, a firm has erected sawmills to mill lumber for local consumption and for export to shipbuilding centers in Shonan Malacca.

In order to meet the increased demand for large sized fishing boats and coastal transports, shipbuilding yards have also been constructed where a large number of boats are launched annually.

Cigarettes from Malaian and Sumatran tobacco are also being produced on a large scale and a factory will shortly be able to manufacture enough cigarettes to meet the requirements of Malai.

As regards placing Malai on a self-sufficiency basis on clothing, a clothing material factory to produce textiles from cotton kapok and fibers from ramie, banana skins, castor plant leaves, pineapple leaves, reselle midori and leaves of the jungle shrub called "kayu terap" has been established, while the plan for increased production of collecting fibrous materials has been launched.

A large-scale rearing of silkworms has also been undertaken by a Japanese firm with the view to supplying raw silk to the textile factory.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS CONFER ON VARIOUS ISSUES

Council Chairmen Addressed By Tojo, Army, Navy Authorities and Amau

The regular meeting of the Chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils was held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 11:30 a.m. Monday with the attendance of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, other State Ministers, Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, Shigeo Odachi, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis and concurrently Chairman of the Kanto Regional Administrative Council, and other Chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils.

With Prime Minister Tojo presiding over the conference, the assemblage listened to the speeches on the current domestic and foreign situations delivered by the Prime Minister, the recent war situation by Army and Navy authorities and the international situation by President Amau.

Frank discussions were then made on various questions, including those regarding the mobilization of students for labor service, allocation of foodstuffs, distribution of fuel for industries, and labor. The meeting was brought to a close at 8:15 p.m.

East Asia Round-Up

Discovers Ulcer Medicine

Domei

DAVAO, April 25.—An effective medicine for ulcers has been discovered by First Class Private Saburo Tokutani, a graduate of a medical school in Tokyo, and at present attached to the Japanese Military Press Corps.

Natives Take Offices

Domei

SINGARADJA, April 25.—In line with Japan's policy of political participation by the native inhabitants of Lesser Sunda Islands, 15 Assembly members were nominated to their offices in conjunction with the enforcement of the basic law on April 20 with respect to the establishment of the Provincial Assembly. The first meeting of the Assembly is scheduled for the middle of May.

Summer Course Decided

Domei

MANILA, April 25.—The summer course at the University of the Philippines for the benefit of those who were unable to receive their degrees on account of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will commence on April 24 and terminate on May 29. Lectures will be given on Oriental history, history of Japan-Philippine intercourse, political and economic history of the Philippines and Japan by both Filipino and Japanese instructors.

Farming School Opening

Domei

MACASSAR, April 25.—A four-year agricultural school will be opened here from July. In the two years of Japanese Military Administration, educational facilities have made a remarkable advance as compared to the days under the old Dutch regime.

Giving Special Bonus

Domei

MACASSAR, April 25.—Special bonus will be given to native government officials now employed by the Japanese Navy Administration in the Southern Regions on Tencho-Setsu on April 29.

Planting More Trees

Domei

HSINKING, April 25.—Afforestation of 735,000 chobu in accordance with the 20-year project was started in Manchoukuo on April 20. According to the plan, one family will plant saplings of larch and walnut trees.

Increase in Population

Special

DJAKARTA, April 25.—The population of this city as on March 24 was 863,006 against 846,614 of the previous year and represents an increase of 16,392 according to an official survey conducted by the Djakarta Special Municipality.

Savings Goal Set

Special

DJAKARTA, April 25.—The goal set by the Japanese Military Administration in Java for total bank and postal savings in the island is 140,000,000 guilders for the current fiscal year.

Sultan Visits Barracks

Special

BANDOENG, April 25.—Sultan Solo, who is now on an inspection tour of the central and western provinces in Java, visited the barracks of the Home Defense Army and the Java Campaign Memorial Hall on April 22. He also attended a dinner given by the Governor of Priangan Province.

Collecting Scrap-Iron

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 25.—Moving to accelerate various construction works in Java, the local administration has promulgated a set of regulations governing collection and distribution of scrap-iron and copper, to take effect immediately.

Taking Physical Exam

Domei

SHONAN, April 25.—In conformity with the new conscription law revised in September last year, Japanese youths now residing in the Southern Regions are subject to the physical examination for conscription which will start from May 11 first in French Indo-China and later in Burma, Malai, Thailand, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and in Baguio in the Philippines where the last examination for this year will be conducted on June 19.

P.I. Churches Merged

Domei

MANILA, April 25.—The United Evangelical Church of Christ unanimously decided to affiliate with the Evangelical Church of the Philippines at the recent 12th annual conference of the church held here. Rev. Francisco Juane was elected general superintendent of the church for the years 1944-47, succeeding Bishop Juan S. Pring.

More Deposits Made

Domei

PONTIANAK, April 25.—Deposits and remittances of Japanese residents and native inhabitants have made steady increase with the deposits reaching 1,301,000 guilders in January, 463,000 guilders in February and 1,775,000 guilders in March this year. As to remittances 60 to 120 per cent increase has been realized in the first three months of this year as compared with last year.

To Donate Clothing

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 25.—The Java National Service Association here has decided to launch a movement to donate clothing by mobilizing the Youth Corps, Women's Corps and the Mariners' National Service Association.

NATIONAL HEROES EXALTED AT RANGOON CEREMONY

Aim Is to Imbue People With Great Spirit Which Inspired Freedom Fighters

Domei

RANGOON, April 23.—A movement to glorify the great national heroes of Burma has been launched throughout this country with the aim to enhance national consciousness on the part of the people. In this connection, ceremonies were held here today to exalt the Burmese patriots who had died for the attainment of national independence.

Major-General Thakin Aung San, Burmese Minister of Defense, who was present at the function with other Government leaders, declared that the Burmese army would be imbued with the spirit which had inspired Burma's heroes and that efforts will be made for a greater diffusion of this spirit among the people of Burma.

The Burmese heroes to be glorified include Maha Bandula, the famous general in the first British-Burmese war, the great King Anawrata, founder of the Pagan Dynasty, King Alompra, who unified Burma, the famous King Tabinshwehti, first ruler of the Toungoo Dynasty, and General Bayinnaung, military defender of Burma in the days of King Tabinshwehti. In addition, defenders of Burma in more recent days will also be exalted.

Shigemitsu Back From Trip

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu who worshipped at the Kashihara Shrine and the Momoyama Mausoleum on Monday returned here on Tuesday.

F.I.C. AGRICULTURE BOUNDING FORWARD

Rice, Jute, Flax and Cotton Yield Excellent Results — Further Expansion Seen

Special

HANOI, April 24.—The production of jute, flax, cotton, and rice in northern French Indo-China is making satisfactory progress and holds great promise of further expansion.

Having achieved excellent results from previous years, jute growers decided to increase the acreage this year from 12,000 to 15,000 hectares. In Tonking, 10,000 hectares will be devoted to jute-growing of which 40 per cent has already been planted and is showing highly satisfactory growth.

Although the contract with the French Indo-China Government stipulates jute to replace other corps after April 1, jute is being cultivated as a catch crop along with corn which is not being neglected. Appreciating the consideration of the jute growers in not hindering food production, farmers are extending wholehearted cooperation in the cultivation of jute.

Output Prizes Offered

The French Indo-China Jute Growers' Association is offering individual and group prizes to persons and villages producing the largest quantity of jute. Additional prizes will be given to those who make use of manure and other kinds of fertilizer efficiently and satisfactorily.

Meanwhile, the experimental planting of flax was started toward the end of last November on 300 hectares of land. Although planting has been delayed by two weeks and the temperature two degrees higher than normal, as well as some damage from insects, on the whole there will be no difference between the actual results and those originally planned. As a matter of fact, there is now every indication that there will be an increase in the acreage next year from 300 to 3,000 hectares.

Cotton is now being grown experimentally on 450 hectares of land in northern Annam and Tonking. Great hopes are being placed in cotton cultivation as this product can be grown in northern French Indo-China during the fallow period following the rice harvest in October and there is no danger of cotton being attacked by insects due to cold weather prevailing during the winter. About 1,000 hectares of cotton will be planted.

The experimental planting of Horai rice seedlings imported from Taiwan, in Tonking yielded excellent results. By growing Horai rice, it is possible not only to increase the rice output by 70 per cent but also to shorten the growing period by 30 to 40 days. Moreover, it has been discovered that flax will grow during the fallow period following the rice harvest. Thus, these measures for increasing French Indo-China's agricultural production promise a bright future to Annamese farmers.

BURMESE DOCTORS FLAY FOE CRUELTY

When Evacuating Burma British Destroyed 5-Years' Stocks of Medical Supplies

Special

SHANGHAI, April 24.—Immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Burmese suffered greatly from the shortage of medical supplies due to the wanton act of the British who, when evacuating Burma, systematically destroyed the stock of medical supplies estimated to last five years, stated Dr. Ba Than Chain, director of the Medical Academy in Rangoon, in an interview with the press at the Palace Hotel on April 21.

Dr. Mang Gale and Dr. Than Chain, both leading men in the medical field of Burma, arrived here Wednesday to represent their country at the Third East Asia Medical Congress to be held here for three days from April 26.

Following the preliminary committee meeting to be held at Nanking on April 24, the general meeting which will formally open the conference, will also be held in the Chinese capital, after which the three-day sessions will be held here.

"The entire Burmese nation is burning with patriotism and hatred toward Britain, firmly convinced of the ideals of Greater East Asia and determined to fight to the end," declared Dr. Than Chain.

Dr. Mang Gale elaborated upon Dr. Than Chain's statement by pointing out the high morale of the Burmese people who, despite the suffering from the ravages of modern aerial warfare, are carrying on their work efficiently and wholeheartedly.

Aiding Nippon Authorities

"Not a single city or town in Burma has escaped from the indiscriminate and merciless bombings of the Anglo-American air forces," stated Dr. Mang Gale. "Due to the ever-increasing hatred toward the Anglo-Americans, particularly toward the British, who for so many years deprived the Burmese people of their freedom and prevented them from developing and progressing along the line of a modern state, the enitire nation is extending its wholehearted cooperation toward the Japanese military authorities."

"To cite examples," he continued, "Burmese peasants and civilians captured either by force or by reporting to Japanese military authorities. British paratroops who landed in Burmese territory. "The Burmese people are bitter; they hate the British and they would rather die than be placed again under British subjugation."

Questioned about the Chinese in Burma, he declared, "They are also closely cooperating with the military authorities and exerting their efforts toward the war against the Anglo-American Powers."

In reply to the question regarding Burma's food situation, the Burmese visitor stated: "Burma is absolutely self-sufficient in foodstuffs. She has an over-supply of rice. Our only regret is that due to transportation difficulties, this supply cannot be shipped more readily to other parts of East Asia."

During the course of the interview, Dr. Mang Gale referred to the role of Burma's youth not only in the prosecution of the war but also in the construction of the nation. He also mentioned the activities of the women who are doing their part in consolidating the home front of fighting Burma.

Concert Calendar

Special concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra at 6 p.m. today at the Hibiya Public Hall. Conductors: Kazuo Yamada; Hisatada Otaka and Shinichi Takata. Soloists: Miss Kazuo Sasada, soprano; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor; Keikichi Yatabe, bass. The chorus by the Kunitachi Chorus Groupe. Program: "Rikugun-Damashii"; folk songs of Nippon, Germany and Italy; Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 (the fourth movement only) with vocal quartet and chorus.

Mandolin recital by Yotsuo Oyama. Evening for wounded soldiers and men on industrial front, Thursday, April 27, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nippon Seinenkan. Artists: Miss Sayoko Iguchi, soprano, Takashi Takeuchi, clarinet; Ohsuke Ito, guitar; Toji Sato, 'cello, Miss Toshiko Awaya, at the piano.

The 23rd concert by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Tadashi Hattori, Friday, April 28, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists: Miss Yukiko Todoroki, soprano, Jujo Matsuda, violin and Yuzuru Matsutani, piano. Program: Schubert's Symphony No. 8 in B minor (Unfinished); Johann Strauss' Gypsy Baron-Overture; Serenade Suite and German melody collections.

"Overture Evening" sponsored by the Takahashi Ongaku Geijutsu-sha, featuring the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Sunday, April 30, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Rossini's Overture-Il Barbiare di Siviglia; Beethoven's Overture-Egmont; Akira Ifukube's Symphonic Poem; Weber's Overture-Freischuetz; Berlioz's Overture-Le Carnaval Romain.

The 3rd concert recommending excellent musicians, (proceeds to be donated to the Army), under the joint auspices of the Nippon Musical Cultural Association and Mainichi Shimbun; Monday, May 1, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito. (Shinichi Takata's Sakura Saku Kuni; Wagner's Overture—Die Meistersinger); Piano solo by Miss Haruko Fujita (Chopin's Polonaise); Soprano solo by Miss Teruko Tsuji (Koscak Yamada's Karatachi-no-Hana); xylophone solo by Yoichi Hiraoka (Mozart's Serenade); alto solo by Madame Fumiko Yotsuya (Schubert's Fruehlingstraum); piano solo by Miss Ruriko Tominaga (Beethoven's Sonata in A flat major); soprano solo by Miss Chizuko Asano (Reger's Maria Wiegenlied); flute solo by Masao Yoshida (Bach's Suite No. 2); horn solo by Junsaku Taninaka (from Mendelssohn's Midsummer Night's Dream), accompanied by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra.

"Overture Evening"

Sponsored by Takahashi Ongaku Geijutsu-sha

Featuring

TOKYO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Under the baton of NAOTADA OTAKA

Sun., April 30, at 6:30 p.m.

at Hibiya Public Hall

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Rossini: Overture—Il Barbiere di Siviglia
Beethoven: Overture—Egmont
Akira Ifukube: Symphonic Poem
Weber: Freischuetz—Overture
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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1944

The Motives of Wallace's Trip

The most conflicting speculations continue to surround the forthcoming visit of Vice-President Henry Wallace to Chungking. Even the best informed American sources disagree as to the motives behind this mission of the second highest official personage of the United States, while the individual most directly concerned—Wallace himself—maintains a discreet and mysterious silence.

Domestic politics lie behind the mission, say some commentators; international diplomacy, say others. Some who hold to the former view argue that the trip is a device to get Wallace out of the United States during the Democratic National Convention in July so that he may with the least amount of embarrassment be discarded as the vice-presidential candidate for Roosevelt's fourth term campaign. Those who hold this view argue that the necessity of allaying the growing criticisms of Roosevelt's domestic policies require the substitution as Roosevelt's running mate of some seasoned practical politician who can command the support of the conservative Solid South in place of Wallace whose reputation as a radical New Deal theorist makes him suspect in the eyes of the more orthodox sections of the Democratic party.

Others, notably the Scripps-Howard newspapers, argue that it is precisely because Roosevelt wants to retain Wallace that he is sending him out of the country in an attempt "to take the heat off Henry"—to save him from unnecessarily becoming a target for undue criticism—during the Convention. They point out in support of their claim that Wallace has been making speeches for many months actively campaigning to retain a place on the ticket by endorsing the fourth term.

Those who hold the view that international diplomacy is the motive behind Wallace's trip cite the Associated Press report that Wallace will return to the United States in time for the Democratic National Convention. But as to the precise import of this diplomatic mission, there is no agreement. There is no escaping the fact that public opinion in the United States has recently become increasingly disillusioned and critical of the character of the Chungking regime. Not only is Chungking disappointingly impotent from the military point of view, but is wracked by factional strife, financial corruption, administrative inefficiency, runaway inflation, and overt conflict with the Communist elements. It is to advise Chungking to set its own house in order, to bring the Communist and the Chiang Kai-shek factions together, that Wallace is going to Chungking, much as **Owen Lattimore** was dispatched as an adviser during the earlier part of the war, is one theory.

On the other hand, Chungking has even greater reasons to be bitterly critical of the United States. There is urgent need to bolster up Chungking's morale to keep it actively in the war to serve as the instrument of America's strategy. It is therefore to mollify Chungking, to make excuses for the niggardliness of American aid so far, to assure Chungking that the Anglo-American set-back on the Burma front is only "temporary", and to make further promises of additional support in good time, that Wallace is being dispatched, argue other commentators.

In this connection, the imminent formation of the Second Front in Europe may well be the immediate motive. The launching of the Second Front is bound to result in the diverting of supplies and major effort to Europe and the still further neglect of Chungking's needs. There is obviously the need of some grand gesture to hold Chungking in line at a time when Chungking is sure to react violently from disappointment and disillusionment. And Wallace's "goodwill mission" may be intended to be that grand but empty gesture.

Whatever the reasons, however, no mission would have to be dispatched if everything were going well. The projected trip of Wallace is an ipso facto proof that either on the domestic front or on the diplomatic front or on both, things are not going smoothly for the United States and Chungking. And the problems are such as cannot possibly be solved by the dispatch of one man, even though he be the Vice-President of the United States, on a hurried flying mission.

The Mountbatten Fiasco

The removal of the headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of the enemy's Southeast Asia Command, from New Delhi to Kandy on the island of Ceylon last week was in itself the most convincing admission on the part of the enemy of the failure of his much vaunted counter-offensive against Japan for the reconquering of Burma. That is clear no matter how much the propaganda organs of London and Washington may ascribe it to the aim of facilitating operations in the Southeastern Asia theater of the war.

Plainly the abortive attack by an enemy task force on Sabang, off northern Sumatra, only four days after the shifting of the headquarters to Kandy was motivated with the view to diverting attention from the Manipur front where the British and Indian armies have miserably failed. There the Imperial Japanese Forces, with the valiant cooperation of the Indian National Army units, have pushed far into enemy territory to threaten the enemy's supply route to the forces operating in Northern Burma under the command of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell. But Mountbatten's attempted blow at our position at Sabang has proved of little avail, because our forces there were fully on the alert and prepared, and lost no time in beating off the attacking enemy aircraft.

And now comes an even bitterer pill for the peoples in Britain and the United States to swallow in the form of a news dispatch late last week from Kandy. Briefly it said that the first rains of the rainy season had been reported falling in Burma. When the British and American military commentators have been complaining enough of the topographical difficulties involved in the fighting in Burma even in good weather, the coming of the monsoon is most significant. For it means that for the next six months the anti-Axis operations against Burma will be at a standstill. More than that, it means that the so-called counter-offensive against Burma has failed for another year, and that the enemy will have to start all over again toward the latter part of this year or early in 1945.

The arrival of the monsoon with the present situation on the Indo-Burmese border front is a knock-out blow to the bombastic propaganda launched by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at their Quebec parley last summer when they appointed Mountbatten as commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis force in Southeastern Asia. Roosevelt and Churchill made no attempt to discourage the speculation of imminent large-scale offensive operations that followed Mountbatten's appointment. There is no wonder then that the British and American newspapers have of late been severely critical of the anti-Axis command in Southeastern Asia, particularly of Mountbatten whom Churchill elaborately praised.

The newspapers have not been the only ones to complain of the fighting on the Burma front. Lord Winster, former parliamentary secretary of the First Lord of the Admiralty V. A. Alexander, for instance, last week declared that the British were confronted by "a situation full of danger and menaces." Assailing the strategy of the anti-Axis command, he said it seemed to be "to attempt nothing on grand scale but to pin-prick the enemy everywhere and anyhow . . . . The Japanese seem to have brushed our attacks aside and they have got further into Manipur than they should have been allowed." Certainly, this cannot be said to be of any credit to Mountbatten.

The coming of the monsoon is certain to start anew waves of discontent throughout the anti-Axis camp. Chungking will certainly renew frantic but futile demands for the reopening of the Burma Road, which it has admitted is its blood transfusion route. And it is certain that in its wake will be criticisms from the United States of the failure of the British-directed operations in Burma, with the British retorting with charges of non-cooperation by the American-led forces. All these factors mean but one thing, that the appointment of Mountbatten in the vainglorious propaganda show by Roosevelt and Churchill will be but one of the many fiascos of the anti-Axis camp in the war.

A Year Ago Today

April 26, 1943

The sale of the autobiography of Mrs. Wellington Koo, wife of Chungking Ambassador to London, was prohibited by the U.S. State Department just a few days prior to its appearance in book stores. The State Department and the Chungking Embassy in Washington evaded the question by claiming ignorance of the incident, but reliable information indicates that the book revealed too much of the chaotic state and the weakness of Chungking.

Too Large and Too Small A World

By Japonicus

II

The fundamental objective of Japan's policy is world peace. And indeed, there would be no local peace without world peace, and vice versa. This is evident from the fact that, in the past all great wars have been caused by local incidents. It will be all the more so in the future. The developments in technology and aeronautics have so made the world small that, in a sense, there exists now no "frontier." International relations rest, it may be said, on a delicate balance. If the balance is disturbed even slightly, all international relations are liable to fall into chaos. In that sense we agree with the thesis of Mr. Wendell Willkie's "One World," and we endorse his statement that "our thinking in the future must be world-wide."

But how can world peace be maintained on a more or less permanent basis? What should be the concrete plans? It is on this question that opinion naturally divides itself. In this connection we may note three American ideas recently expressed. The first is the idea indicated in the Atlantic Charter and at the Moscow Conference. It falls in line with the ideas and mechanism of the defunct League of Nations. It is based, as many writers have already pointed out, on the 19th century liberal democratic ideology.

The second is the plan advocated by Mr. Walter Lippman in his recent book, "United States Foreign Policy," namely the idea of a nuclear alliance between England, America and the Soviet Union. In this connection he mentions also China. That his reference to China, however, is merely by way of compliment to Chungking, America's present ally, is apparent from such passages as: "Its probable consequence is the emergence of China as a new Great Power in the modern world," and "We cannot see further than that." His plan is, in the last analysis, to place the whole world under the joint hegemony of the Big Three—the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. This plan, as shown by the term "nuclear alliance," is conceived in terms of imperialism. Lippman himself does not try to conceal that fact. If it is different at all from past imperialism, it appears in the alleged guarantee and protection of "the national liberties of other peoples." But has imperialism in the past ever admitted the suppression of national liberties?

This third is the idea contained in Professor Nicholas J. Spykman's book, "America's Strategy in World Politics," which proposes a plan "that provides possibilities both for the integration and the protection of the rights of individual states." He fails, however, to present any concrete plan to realize his abstract formula. He merely states that "the program suggested does not preclude the eventual development of federal patterns of political organization. It does not require permanent opposition of the trend toward political and economic coordination. It merely asks that the geographic pattern of integration shall not be such as to exclude us from the trans-oceanic zones, thereby exposing us once again to the danger of encirclement."

His last statement does not directly concern us. But it may be stated that we naturally fail to understand why America, located within "the great gigantic mass of land fifteen million square miles," with the Atlantic Ocean on the east which "separates the Continent one thousand miles at its narrowest distance," and with the Pacific Ocean on the west where "the rim of the Asiatic mainland rises across five thousand miles of island chains that stretch from Kamchatka to Singapore," should ever feel the danger of encirclement. It was Japan who felt, and actually had to face this danger, with the Philippines, Guam, and Hongkong as naval bases, and with inferior armament, economic pressures and belligerent demonstrations by ABCD Powers. We are reminded of Spencer's warning to Prime Minister Ito. "Their aggressive policy will lead to collisions with the Japanese; these collisions will be represented as attacks by the Japanese which must be avenged." What concerns us more directly, are the following two points. In the first place, if the Americans, as a result of the rising tide of geo-political thinking, come to look at world politics from that viewpoint, they will surely come to realize the position of Japan and East Asia. Mr. Spykman himself says, "The Washington Conference was a bitter experience for Japan, notwithstanding the recognition of her superior naval position in the Western Pacific." And further, "the United States would never have permitted a European power to develop its island possessions in the West Indies into a base for sea and air power. That would threaten the security of the United States, and there is little reason to assume that Japan would patiently have awaited the construction of a similar threat to her homeland." He further reviews the position of Japan since the Washington Conference and says, "The alignment between Germany and Japan under modern conditions of world politics is a logical one, and it should, therefore, have caused no surprise that it was reaffirmed on September 27, 1940 in the form of a treaty of alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan." Once it is admitted that the Triple Alliance was a logical one under modern conditions of world politics, it might be questioned whether American statesmen were really wise in having attempted to force Japan to scrap the Alliance, without any modification of policy on the part of the United States, and in plunging their country into war because of Japan's failure to scrap it.

Walter Lippman is much bolder. In connection with the entry of the United States into the first World War he says "The United States did not go to war to make the world safer for democracy, to overthrow the Kaiser, and to make Germany a democratic republic; or to found a League of Nations: it went to war to preserve American security." To Mr. Lippman the security of a country is far more important than peace. He says, "In examining our national prejudices, we may begin by asking ourselves whether peace, as so many say, is the supreme end of foreign policy. Merely to ask that question would have sounded shocking a short while ago. At the moment it is obvious that the survival of a nation in its independence and security is a greater end than peace."

We shall set aside as the most peculiarly American way of thought, his exaggerated statement as regards "the survival of a nation in its independence." But if America's security with her favored geographic position and her resources and power has been menaced, can it be said that Japan's security has not? If we follow Mr. Lippman's thesis that security is far more important than peace, then Japan has had, perhaps, more reason than any other country to resort to arms for her defense and security.

Secondly, what interests us more are the most recent trends among American intellectuals to uphold Japan's world policy, as is embodied in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

(To Be Concluded)

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Eire's Stand

(From the Shanghai Times)

The firm stand taken by the Government of Eire against the Anglo-American demand that the Japanese and German consular offices in Dublin be closed, affords fresh evidence of the existence of such statesmen in Axis and neutral nations as are courageous enough to uphold justice and abide by law in defiance of brute force. The courage of Eamon de Valera, Eire's Prime Minister, in resolutely turning down this anti-Axis request is particularly worthy of admiration in view of the fact that his country depends to no small extent upon the Anglo-American Powers for food and other supplies necessary for the maintenance of its people's livelihood. His unflinching resolution is unmistakably endorsed by the order he is reported to have issued to Eire's Army "to assume emergency positions" on February 25. This leaves us in no doubt regarding the indomitable determination of Eire's Prime Minister to adhere to neutrality in the present global war in the face of any economic, political or military pressure that may be brought to bear upon his nation by the anti-Axis Powers to back up their recent imperialistic demand, which is tantamount to an ultimatum, the Anglo-American denial notwithstanding, inasmuch as it was ostensibly based on strategic reasons on the part of the Anglo-American armed forces in connection with their intended invasion of Europe.

Incidentally, the Anglo-American demand in question serves as an unmistakable indication of American ambition for world conquest and the various difficulties the Anglo-American armed forces are now experiencing in their operations in the Pacific and other parts of Greater East Asia as well as in their preparations for the much vaunted anti-Axis invasion of Europe Above all, it is obvious that the said Anglo-American diplomatic action was prompted by the insatiable greed of gain on the part of the American plutocrats, who are now prosecuting their war of world conquest with increasing frenzy and impatience. These warmongers think nothing of exhausting the manpower and natural resources of the United States, or of any other country for that matter, so long as they are thereby enabled to enrich themselves and work for further domination and exploitation in all parts of the world. It is therefore absolutely imperative for Japan and other Axis Powers to frustrate the imperialistic and plutocratic designs of the American multibillionaires once and for all, if the world is to be made safe for peaceful co-existence and co-prosperity for all nations.

The war situation in the Pacific and elsewhere in the War of Greater East Asia is proving exceedingly harassing to the American plutocrats and the Government officials and publicists in their employ. In spite of the rapidly mounting losses the United States land, sea and air arms continue to sustain in the South Pacific, their "counter-offensive," which was started as early as the summer of 1942, has since made comparatively very little progress, if the vast area of land and sea now under the control of the Imperial Forces, and the speed with which such control was secured and extended during the first six months of the war, are to be taken into consideration. In fact, the defense of Greater East Asia is now absolutely impregnable, with all kindred nations in it fighting aggression and striving for peace and justice with increasingly strong unity and solidarity, no matter how frantically the Anglo-American armed forces may fling themselves against its outer fringes. This stern fact, now more obvious than ever even to the American plutocrats, has apparently served to induce Washington to have recourse to all sorts of political, diplomatic and propaganda machinations in the vain hope of counter-balancing the highly unsatisfactory results of their war strategy in the Pacific.

Thus, American propaganda is now as active as never before, conducting various press campaigns and broadcasting entirely unfounded news and excessively prejudiced commentaries regarding the recent progress of the War of Greater East Asia. It is also for the same purpose that the United States is now busily engaged in encouraging the Chungking regime to continue its futile anti-Japanese guerilla warfare by flooding the latter with promises and suggestions regarding Lend-Lease and other assistance, as well as post-war problems. Seen in the same light, the recent Anglo-American demand for Eire to close the Axis consulates in Dublin, which was made obviously at the instance of the American plutocrats, may be regarded as an action calculated to divert the attention of the Anglo-American public from the Pacific war theater. The same American diplomatic maneuver has presumably been devised also for the purpose of creating the impression that the invasion of Europe is imminent and thereby cause the Axis nations' fighting spirit to waver. This action, however, is certain to fall far short of attaining any of the aims for which it is intended, because Japan and all other Axis Powers are unshakably determined to crush aggression and free all mankind from imperialism and plutocracy, while Eire will undoubtedly remain as courageous as she now is in upholding justice against any Anglo-American threat or pressure.

Crimes Against Humanity

(From The Hongkong News)

The "crude and cheap" propaganda campaign resorted to recently by the British and Americans in an attempt to spread hatred against Japan and at the same time to bolster the waning morale of their own peoples has now proved to be a boomerang with the disclosure by authoritative quarters in Tokyo of some of the many outrageous acts committed by the Anglo-American armed forces and authorities on Japanese internees and hospital ships. No one who reads of these crimes against humanity committed by the Anglo-Americans can have any further doubts as to the bestiality and unscrupulousness of the enemy for the cases disclosed are based on facts and not on imagination, as the enemy has so often had to rely in his propaganda.

The list of crimes of this nature committed by the Anglo-Americans is a long and imposing one and covers a wide range from the maltreatment and, in some cases, the shooting down of Japanese nationals who had the misfortune of being in their countries at the outbreak of war to the bombing of hospital ships and machine-gunning of nurses on a mission of mercy, in direct contravention of international law. All these crimes are totally incompatible with the professed humanitarianism of the enemy, and it is an eloquent commentary on the mentality of the enemy propagandists that they should have launched that "cheap and crude" campaign of alleged maltreatment of their nationals at the hands of the Japanese when they themselves are guilty of acts which humanity condemns. Whatever lying and vicious propaganda the enemy may resort to, he cannot hope to succeed in hiding his own crimes and making the world believe in his "saintliness" for was it not the case that during the first World War they spread fantastic stories about the Germans—stories which were admitted to be totally unfounded after the war was over?

The whole world is well aware of the treachery, deceit and unscrupulousness of the Anglo-Americans, and when the day of reckoning comes no amount of screeching imprecations will prevent Japan and her allies from exacting full measure of punishment for what the enemy has done in the past and plans to do in the future.

No Easy Way Out

(From the Noon Extra)

There are several obvious reasons for another meeting between Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Anyone who has taken the trouble to closely study the results of the numerous conferences that already have been held will readily note that the keystone of Anglo-American policy, as formulated by Churchill and Roosevelt, is founded on victory without fighting. The very thought of engaging British and American soldiers on a large scale appears to be abhorrent; and to date London and Washington have successfully kept the burden of fighting on the shoulders of the Soviet Union, Chungking, the Dominions and the various satellites of Britain and the United States.

Immediately after the third meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt in the spring of 1942, the world was assured that there would be an invasion of western Europe before the year was up. This promise was not honored, but was repeated after the Casablanca Conference in January last year. But 1943 went by without the expected second front. This year Churchill pledged the opening of a second front well before the Ides of March; but the Ides of March have passed, and the only incident of note is another projected Churchill-Roosevelt conference.

The Anglo-American leaders are looking for an easy way out; but there isn't any. The aerial terror against Germany is a failure. It never will succeed in bringing Germany to her knees; and Churchill and Roosevelt know it. Now they are desperately attempting to bring about the disintegration of the Axis camp in Europe by wheedling promises of security and independence for those who would desert the Axis cause but the example of Badoglio's treason and the subsequent disaster in anti-Axis-occupied Italy furnish more incentive for Germany's partners to fight on against the anti-Axis. The war against neutrals also has been a conspicuous failure.

The obvious solution to this embarrassing problem would, of course, be the opening of a second front in western Europe and a quick and decisive victory against Germany. That is what Churchill and Roosevelt have been promising their people and the rest of the world; but the debacle at Nettuno and the stalemate at Cassino have proved that western Europe cannot be successfully invaded.

For three months the Anglo-Americans have concentrated and employed numerically overwhelming forces on these two fronts in southern Italy; but they have failed to achieve their objectives. They never will have superiority in the same proportion in France; and that is why the invasion of western Europe is doomed to failure. Nevertheless, the Anglo-Americans must try sometime this year. There is no easy way out; and at the end of the road there is disaster.

SWEDEN, TURKEY STAND UP TO ANTI-AXIS

Neutrals Refuse to Stop Trade Relations With Germany

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

It is doubtful if anything could more truly reveal the true character of America and Britain than the attitude they have taken in exerting pressure against neutral countries. It will be remembered that some time ago America and Britain brought pressure to bear upon Argentina and Spain, but it reacted in such a way that by this action their reputation suffered a serious set-back in the eyes of all the world. Pig-headed as they are, instead of learning by experience they are now acting in a similar way toward Sweden and Turkey, the reason given for taking this course against neutral countries being that the countries in question are doing wrong in maintaining business relations with Germany. In Sweden's case, the demand is that they cease supplying Germany with ball-bearings, while in the case of Turkey they have demanded that she stop supplying Germany with chrome ore.

The attitude of the Swedish Government anent the demands was clearly expressed in the Svenska Dagbladet, where it stated emphatically some time ago that the export of chrome ore to Germany was legal according to treaty, and that so far nothing had happened that would induce the Swedish Government to make any change in its policy in this treaty matter.

No Call for Interference

Neutral countries have a perfect right to protect their own interests by maintaining their trade with other countries, and there is no call for interference from outside.

As a matter of fact there has for some time been a marked falling off in Sweden's export of ball-bearings to Germany, this being the result of the Swedish-German trade agreement of December, 1943; also the value of this trade is by no means so great as America and Britain seem to imagine, and yet they are doing all they can to put a stop to it.

The export of Turkish chrome ore is in a similar position. At the outset, this trade was regulated by the Turco-German agreement of October, 1941, and a revision effected in October last year of the subsidiary agreement cleared away every possibility of doubt as to the legality of the trade. Under this revision Turkey was to export 180,000 tons of the ore during 1943 and 1944, in return for which she is entitled to receive from Germany materials of equal value.

The Times of April 8 pointed out that while Britain was at a disadvantage in being unable to obtain materials from Turkey through lack of bottoms, Germany was in a far more favorable position, inasmuch as she could obtain what she wanted by rail.

Are Free to Trade

The chrome agreement between Turkey and Britain expired on January 8, 1943, and obviously Turkey would do all she could to keep up the export of this ore to such a good customer as Germany, especially in view of the much greater ease in exporting it to her. As for America and Britain, if they are still desirous of obtaining this ore from Turkey, there is nothing to prevent them from concluding a legal arrangement with Turkey for supplies and, as soon as means of transport have been arranged, they may be free to trade with it as they wish. Whether the terms imposed by Turkey on countries desirous of obtaining chrome are favorable or not is a matter for each country to decide for itself. We are bound to acknowledge the fact that America and Britain are in no way justified in bringing pressure to bear on these two countries in the way they are doing, to force them to abandon their export trade with Germany. If, as has been asserted, there has of late been a marked increase in the value of chrome sent from Turkey to Germany, the reason may be found in the action of America and Britain placing a ban on the export of arms to Turkey, this being in turn the result of the failure of the military conference which compelled Turkey to export a greater quantity of her products to Germany in order to obtain in return a supply of arms that she needs. The whole blame must rest on the shoulders of America and Britain.